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IN FIRST CITY LEAGUE GAME OF SEASON THE RED AND WHITE SHUT OUT NATIONAL 3 TO 0

Game Featured With Rough Play—Behan Forced to Retire During Part of First Half Owing to Injured Foot—Substitutes Show up Well—National at No Time Dangerous—Loyola Experiences Little Difficulty in Overwhelming Shamrocks to the Tune of 7 to 3—Laval Downs Vickers in Closely Contested, Though Choppy Game, 3 to 2.

In a fast, somewhat rough game, their first scheduled contest in the City League, the senior hockey team trimmed Nationals to the tune of three to nothing. The play was marred at frequent intervals by the rough work indulged in by the players, and particularly by the National men, who seemed to be trying their hardest to put the McGill stars out of action. "Ted" Behan, the crack forward, was hurt early in the game, but pluckily returned to the ice in the second period. Most of the other men were given provocation on many occasions by their opponents, and could scarcely be blamed for giving back what they got in some cases. An account of the play follows:

Lavallee secures at the face, and passes to Brisebois, who is checked by Behan. "Ted" then rushes and almost scores on a wicked shot. Brisebois relieves and passes to Lavallee, but Behan checks. Hughes obtains the puck, but loses it again; Gallery rushes and shoots. Dandurand secures and passes to Limoges, whose shot goes wide. Hughes rushes and passes to Behan, who loses to Dandurand. The latter skates down the ice and misses his shot. Gallery gets the puck, but is off-side. Brisebois rushes, checked by Cully, who in turn loses to Brunet. Anderson gets it and shoots, but misses; Brunet rushes and shoots. Dooner makes a nice save. Hughes relieves and passes to Behan, but the pass is missed. Limoges secures the rubber, and is checked by Behan. Lavallee shoots and misses. Anderson rushes, passing to Gallery, who is off-side. Limoges skates down the ice from the face-off, and nearly scores. Hughes rushes, being checked by Lavallee in a manner so rough as to provoke the ire of "Bill," with the result that a fight ensues. Both are banished for the game. Whitcomb replacing Hughes. After the face, Anderson rushes, but is checked by the National defence. Anderson breaks up a rush, and securing the puck, rushes, but is checked by Dandurand; the latter loses to Cully, and Sanson takes a shot, but cannot put one past Dooner. Whitcomb rushes, being stopped by Dandurand. Brunet gets the puck, and is checked by Gallery, but secures it again, only to lose it to Behan. Behan goes through the National defence and almost tallies, but the goal is not allowed. Whitcomb rushes, losing to Limoges, whose shot is stopped by Dooner. Cully takes the rubber up the ice, but shoots wide. Dandurand rushes, and passes to Limoges, who fails to find the nets. Anderson passes to Gallery, who shoots. Behan gets the puck, skates through the opposing defence and scores, amid wild applause from the rosters.

At the face, Limoges gets the disc, and is checked by Gallery. Whitcomb rushes, and passes back to Gallery, who loses to Limoges. Behan steals the puck from Limoges, but is hurt by Sanson, who deliberately attacked him, McGillis replacing the speedy centre. Boiselle passes to Dandurand, who passes to Brunet, the latter shooting without effect. Anderson rushes and passes to Gallery, who shoots wide. Sanson, securing the puck, passes to Dandurand, who loses to Anderson. "Andy" rushes, but loses to Limoges. McGillis steals the rubber and shoots but Langevin saves. Anderson gives Langevin another hard one. Limoges rushes, but is recalled for an off-side pass to Sanson. Godel gets the puck, but his shot is stopped by Dooner. Boiselle secures it, losing to Gallery. Godel steals the puck and shoots. Cully relieves, and passes to Gallery, but Lavallee secures the pass and rushes. Anderson checks him, and Whitcomb takes the puck up the ice, being stopped by Sanson. Brunet rushes, and is checked by Cully. Dooner stops a dangerous one, and Gallery's rush is terminated by Boiselle. Brunet takes the puck; Anderson steals it, and passes to McGillis, who shoots. Langevin saves, but "Andy" gets the rebound and lands it in the net, making the score 2-0 for McGill.

Limoges passes back to Dandurand, who shoots ineffectively. Cully passes to Gallery, whose shot is stopped by Langevin. Sanson rushes, Cully relieves, and passes to Rooney, the latter losing to Brisebois, who shoots without effect. Rooney rushes and passes to Gallery, who misses the pass, which is taken by Beach. Beach rushes, and is checked by Brunet; Rooney steals the puck and passes to Beach, who shoots, but

fails to tally. Brisebois rushes and shoots, but Dooner saves. Boiselle shoots without effect. Cully rushes, losing to Boiselle, who is checked by Rooney. The latter shoots and misses. Brunet takes the puck, but is stopped by Beach. Getting the disc once more, Brunet passes to Sanson, the latter losing to Gallery.

Half-time is called with McGill leading 2-0.

At the start of the second period, Behan takes the puck down the ice, but his shot fails to score. Brunet secures and rushes, being checked by Gallery, whose return rush is checked by Limoges. Sanson gets the puck, rushes and passes to Limoges, who shoots and misses. Cully rushes and loses to Dandurand, who in turn makes a rush, but is stopped by Anderson. Anderson passes to Whitcomb, who is checked by Dandurand. Behan secures and loses to Brunet. Brunet rushes, but loses to Gallery. Whitcomb obtains the puck, but loses it. Behan takes it and passes to Anderson, who is stopped by Brisebois, who rushes and shoots, but cannot pass Dooner. Limoges secures, but shoots wide. Behan gets the rubber and loses to Dandurand, who rushes, failing to score. Anderson secures, but his rush is checked by Brunet. Brunet loses to Whitcomb, who rushes, loses, and again secures the puck. Dandurand checks him in a brutal manner, and another fight ensues, in which most of the National team took part, until the arrival on the scene of the referee. The puck is again faced. Dandurand secures, and is checked by Anderson, who passes off-side. Godel rushes, and is checked by Cully, who loses to Brisebois. The latter rushes, and passes off-side to Godel, who secures again and passes to Brisebois, who in turn is checked by Gallery. The play at this point is very rough. Cully secures and rushes, but his shot is stopped by Langevin. Limoges makes a counter-rush, and is checked by Anderson, whose rush is terminated by Brisebois. Brisebois rushes and shoots without effect. Gallery secures and rushes, but is checked by Sanson. The latter takes the puck up and passes to Boiselle, who loses to Cully. Cully rushes and shoots, but Langevin saves. Boiselle secures, and Gallery checks him and passes to Whitcomb. Whitcomb rushes, passing to Gallery, who takes a shot, but misses. Sanson gets the disc and rushes, but cannot get by Anderson and Gallery. Cully rushes, but loses to Boiselle, the latter being in turn checked by Anderson. "Andy" passes to Behan, who makes a speedy rush, only to lose to Brisebois, who passes to Limoges. Limoges shoots, but the rubber goes wide. Gallery secures, and after an exciting rush, shoots from the side, and beats out Langevin for the third tally.

Gallery secures from the face-off, rushes, and is checked by Limoges, whose return rush is stopped by Cully. The latter passes to Behan, who carries the puck and passes to Rothschild. Rothschild tries a shot, but misses. Whitcomb secures, but loses to Boiselle. Boiselle starts to rush, and on being checked by Whitcomb starts another fight, in which his team-mates join with great vigour. Both the combatants are put off. Brisebois secures from the face, but is checked by Rothschild, who passes to Cully. The latter rushes and loses, but Behan takes the puck and rushes until he is checked by Boiselle. Boiselle's rush is checked by Beach, who loses to Limoges, and Brisebois secures the puck. Rothschild secures the puck. (Continued on Page 4.)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Science '19 photographs at Gordon's.
8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Metallurgical Association in the Chemistry Building.
8.20 p.m.—Arts Junior Theatre Party at Orpheum.

COMING.

Dec. 21.—University closes for Xmas Vacation.
Dec. 22.—Last day for taking of Arts '19 photos.
Jan. 3.—Lectures are resumed in all Faculties.
Jan. 3.—McGill vs. Loyola, hockey, at the Arena, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 7.—McGill vs. Laval, hockey, at the Arena, 9 to 10 p.m.

SOCIALISM WAS DISCUSSED BY MCGILL CLUB

J. K. Mergler, Arts '19, Spoke Before Economics Club.

DISCUSSION ANIMATED.

"Plato's Communism and Modern Socialism" Was the Subject Dealt With.

A very successful meeting of the Economics Club was held last night in the Strathcona Hall. Practically all the members of the Club were present, with the exception of Dr. Hemmion, who was unavoidably absent. J. K. Mergler, Arts '19, was the speaker of the evening. He gave a very interesting paper on "Plato's Communism and Modern Socialism." An animated discussion followed the paper, in which all present took part. The President, Mr. Presner, commented at length on the paper, especially pointing out the clearness with which the speaker developed his subject. Mr. Levy then made a few criticisms, in which he remarked upon the high quality of the paper. The lady members also showed their interest in the paper by taking a keen interest in the discussion.

We have secured Mr. Mergler's paper, and are printing it verbatim, as it will no doubt be of great interest to many who were unable to be present last night.

Already in ages gone by, men of keen insight realized that the unending strife and the unspeakable miseries infesting mankind were due not to the inborn wickedness of man, but to his divergence from a collective state, which was more conformable to his nature than a state of individualism. In the poets of Greece, particularly Hesiod, songs, very modern in their sentiments, treating of a communistic age of the past, with a life of bliss, of love, of carelessness, are merely the expression of man's longing for social harmony and union. Their conclusion is that to make human life worth living the material interests of man must first be placed on a par; the distinction between rich and poor, between owners and non-owners, must be eradicated from amongst us.

What is worthy of note in our present discussion is the fact that the really great individuals, whether they existed 2000 years ago or are among our own contemporaries, have shown a firm faith in the social instinct of man; nay, more than that their chief claim has been that mankind will then only really progress when all material interests will be made identical. This faith alone could have moved men like Plato, like Christ, like Thomas More, or Karl Marx to devote their lives to a mission which has seldom met with reward.

Probably man has never been really individualistic. Not being provided by nature with fangs and claws, with natural weapons of offence or defence, his only safety was found in union with his fellow-men. This dependence must have been strengthened by the development of the family, and by the duty which devolved therefrom, of protecting the offspring. To do so against the cruelty of beasts and the headlessness of nature man had recourse to the aid of his neighbour. Probably families grouped themselves into what became eventually the tribe, and from the latter to the state was but a step. Thus the instinct of preserving the species made of man a builder of cities where, comparative security having been established, family life could bloom, love could be cultivated, the fine arts and essential industries could develop, and the mentality of man could expand. This, indeed, may be put down as a general biological law: that a species will exist the longest, attain the highest mental capacity, reach the best stage of material welfare, providing its members have developed along collective lines of action. Biologists point, with respect to this subject, to the communities of parrots, of bees, or ants, or of beavers. These animals, tiny and insignificant as they are as individuals, are nevertheless a force when acting together. In their communal colonies production goes on collectively, and enjoyment of the products is collective. When attacked by the common foe all members unite like one single

(Continued on Page 2.)



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.

A COUNT FOR THE RED AND WHITE.

Last night the senior hockey team caught its stride by shutting out National in the first City League game of the season. Last year National were close runners up for the championship, and they have an equally strong team on the ice this winter—so that by thus defeating them the Red and White has, to say the least, started the season right.

However, the fact remains that this is merely a commencement, and unless followed up in a satisfactory manner will avail little as far as securing the championship is concerned. Over confidence at this stage will of a certainty be fatal to the attaining of our fond ambition—the winning of the cup. McGill has an abundance of material this year, and it would indeed be regrettable were every precaution not taken and every effort put forward to carry off the championship.

One disappointing feature of last night's performance was the lack of support which the team received in the form of organized rooting. In spite of the fact that repeated exhortations had been made and that the importance of whole-hearted support had been repeatedly emphasized, there was a mere handful present to represent the Rooters' Club. While the enthusiastic efforts of those who were on hand were very acceptable and much appreciated, their support was far from that which should have been accorded the team on its first appearance this year. We are at a loss to account for the apparent apathy which evidently exists with regard to such things, as the successes or failures of our hockey team. It is surely not too much to expect a hundred or a hundred and fifty ardent rooters out on such an occasion as that of last night, and yet it is doubtful if thirty men were in attendance.

The team may do its utmost, and undoubtedly will, but without a certain amount of encouragement and support from the body they represent, we must not be surprised if they fail in their purpose.

It is doubtless too much to expect that men should be in attendance at all these games, yet under the circumstances, and in view of the earnest attempt of those who had the matter in hand to make the support a feature of last night's game, such apathy seems most regrettable. Can those of us who were not there to do our part congratulate ourselves to-day on McGill's victory? For, after all, a win for the Red and White is a feather in each of our caps, and who will not feel some pride if McGill heads the League?

NEMESIS WALKS AGAIN.

These seems to be a tendency on the part of students who take responsible positions in student activities to sacrifice their studies in order to do their best by the organizations that depend upon their services. Often these leaders of school affairs are adverse to taking time from their school work, but the organizations with which they are connected demand their time and energy. They are told that no one else can fill their place.

One result invariably follows. The Eligibility Committee swoops down, just as the work of the organization reaches a delicate stage and demands the resignation of several important officers who are not doing satisfactory class work. Inexperienced men must fill their positions, and in the shake-up improper feelings between the University authorities and the students are likely to result.

As long as the University eligibility rules remain as they are, there is only one answer to this situation. Students must do satisfactory class work.

Everyone will profit in the long run if organizations would not ask more than a reasonable amount of time and work from any member. The side issues are important, but they should not obscure the real purposes of the University.—University Daily Kansan.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A Freshman doesn't know, and he doesn't know he doesn't know.
A Sophomore doesn't know, but he knows he doesn't know.
A Junior knows, but he doesn't know he knows.
A Senior knows, and he knows he knows.

The swimming records of the Southern Pacific A. A. U. district were shattered in the last set of events in the Los Angeles A. C. pool. Walter Abegg lowered the 200-yard breast stroke time to 2m. 57.1-58, and Ray Kegeris clipped the 100-yard free style figures for juniors from 65 to 62.3-5s. The S. P. district standards don't compare favourably with those of other sections.

The water carnival held annually by the Princeton University to decide the inter-scholastic swimming championships will be discontinued this season, and title rank will be given instead to the high school meet at the University of Pennsylvania on Jan. 26.

The swimming team of the Duluth Boat Club celebrated its competitive debut in the open field by defeating the mermen of the Minneapolis A. C., 41 points to 36. The victory came as a complete surprise, for the Duluth boys entered the meet green and inexperienced, while the beaten squad had an excellent record back of it. Success seems to follow in the tracks of Matt Mann, the former New York A. C. coach, who took charge of the boat club swimmers last June.

"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

The spectre of starvation is abroad. Warnings of an impending shortage of food come from every part of the globe. The terrific struggle going on in Europe, which has resulted in withdrawing some 60,000,000 workers from productive work and diverting their labour largely into destructive effort, has brought about an economic situation which threatens us all.

Light-hearted people argue that Canada, being a vast agricultural country, cannot possibly suffer from lack of food, even under the most adverse conditions. There is some truth in this assertion, but it is only partly true. A general world food shortage necessarily involves high prices, and high prices are automatically followed by suffering on the part of those who cannot afford to buy sufficient food at famine prices. We may, therefore, take it for granted, that a serious general food shortage is likely to bring many people, even in Canada, face to face with actual privation.

The Crime of Wastefulness.

"Waste in time of peace is a sin; in this time of national stress it is a crime."—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister.

Are You an Asset or a Liability?

Every citizen who uses more in his household than his household actually needs is increasing the cost of living for those less fortunate, and he is hindering the prosecution of the war. He may not look at it in that way, but it is so. He is consuming something that is not indispensable, and by doing so is denying something to his neighbour who may have a small salary. Let the nation tighten its belt, and you will find the cost of living come down. In war time there is a great circulation of money, and people spend more, consume more, where they should consume less.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO WIN THE WAR?

From "National Organization for War," by Stephen Leacock.

The months through which we are now passing are critical for the fate of the British Empire. The war has lasted nearly three years. There is no sign of an end. Our enemies have devastated Belgium and enslaved its people. They have overrun Poland and taken to themselves its vast resources in corn and food. The Iron of Lorraine, the salt mines of Galicia and the oil fields of Roumania are in their hands. They stand firmly entrenched on the western front from the sea to Switzerland. Their own coastline from Holland to Denmark has thus far proved impregnable.

Where is our Sacrifice?

We only deceive ourselves if we hide the fact that the fate of the war—and with it all that is best in the world—hangs in the balance.

Our soldiers in the field have done, and are doing, all that heroism can inspire, and all that endurance can fulfill. Are we doing our share at home? We go about our tranquil lives scarcely disturbed. Here and there, the swift dart of death, that strikes "somewhere in France," reaches, with its double point, somewhere in Canada, a mother's heart. We pause a moment in our sympathy, and pass on. To and fro we go about our business. We pay our easy taxes, and subscribe to our so-called patriotic loan, so issued that the hungry money-lender in New York is glad to clamour for a share of it. We eat, drink, and are merry, or, at least, not sad, professing a new philosophy of life as our sympathies grow dull to the pain and suffering that we do not share.

Are we, the people of Canada who are at home, doing our proper part to help to win the war?

WAR.

It is with great pleasure that we hear of the development of the Society known as Comrades of the Great War. No society could have had a more romantic origin. One night before an attack, an officer and a private were watching the splendid affection and comradeship between officers and men, and there and then, touched by the scene before their eyes, they determined that in some way after the war they would try to perpetuate for their country's sake this comradeship of the trenches and the field. The compact was entered upon amid the roar of guns, and now we see the growth of the idea. The aim of the society is to foster the comradeship and devotion which have marked the services of the Empire, and to implant them in the rising generation. This will be done by the establishment in every town and village of posts or branches, so that no fighting man may ever feel that in the hurry of life he has been neglected, socially or financially. There will be no need for anyone to say that he has "dropped out" for want of a helping hand. The object is not less than a great national cause. It is often said that the spirit in which men of British birth have fought this war is lost in the times of peace, the war will have been partly fought in vain. The "Comrades of the Great War" are in process of binding themselves together to secure that that failure shall never be charged against us.

William Merriam, coach of the girl swimmers of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, has opened negotiations for a meet between the latter and a team made up of the leading women swimmers of all Pittsburgh clubs. Every thing indicates that it will be arranged.

SOCIALISM WAS DISCUSSED BY MCGILL CLUB.

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organism to defend their home. These animals are among the most prosperous and most intelligent of the animal world. On the other hand, we find that ferocious and individualistic animals are dying out faster, because their condition is less secure; and also that they show a lower mental capacity because they are lacking that communal security which alone can guarantee mental development.

Collectivism.

But even among the more rapacious and bloodthirsty animals, such as wolves, for instance, we find a tendency toward collectivism strongly expressed. Even wolves hunt in company, and unite en masse for purposes of offense or defence. And the members of the same pack never make systematic war on one another. This system remains to the being who has reached the best development, physically as well as mentally. This glory remains to man. But man does not make war on his fellowman because he loves to do so, nor because it is in his nature to do so, but because the social and economic organization of which he is a member tends to separate his interests from those of his fellowmen. With the establishment of private property came divergent interests between owners and non-owners, and from that time on up to the present day struggle and strife have continued to exist. This was understood by Plato—this is being understood by the socialists—while Plato condemns the system of private ownership as something unjust, and sees in it the cause of all evils through the eyes of an idealist, the socialists see in the system of private ownership a necessary historic step in the evolution of industry, and therefore claims that this system can only be abolished when it will have outworn its historic mission.

Plato's Proposed State.

First let us examine Plato's proposed state, and let me ask you to bear with me a while in reviewing the most essential historical facts connected with that work.

The history of most states of antiquity had had one common course of development. The individual state began as a strong collective organism—as Rome, for example—grew powerful in the course of time, due to this communistic vitality; became the conqueror of neighbouring domains; grew rich and opulent. Classes sharp, the distinction between the over-wealthy from the over-poor, came into being; then followed degeneration of the average citizen, through the increase of slavery, and finally came the utter destruction of the state by a barbarian invader, who was still imbued with the communistic vitality. This development was fastest in the case of Athens. From the end of the war with Persia, 479 B.C., to Philip of Macedonia, hardly 150 years had passed. In the last third of this period, the citizen population of Athens consisted of none but wealthy and beggars; while the production of wealth was carried on by a mass of slaves. These conditions prevailed throughout Greece, but to a greater degree in Athens. Thanks to her wonderful civilization in the defence of western civilization against Persia, Athens grew to a great power. She was made the head of the Leshos Confederation, and in the course of a few years numerous small states became her tributaries. Wealth was pouring into her coffers. The rich grew richer, but the poor grew poorer, owing to the importation of slaves. The freemen degenerated. Labor was looked down upon as something menial, and the population of citizens was divided into a small number of the very rich and a large number of very poor. And to maintain itself under such conditions, the state resorted to what was done later by Rome—it fed its poor at the public expense.

Finally war broke out between Sparta and Athens, and Athens, after fighting for 30 years, became a dependent state of Sparta. Governors were set up who violated the laws, abused their privileges, enriched themselves at the expense of the citizens. It is the story of the 30 tyrants and their corrupt practices. But all this is interesting to us only for the simple reason that Plato passed his childhood and youth during such times. He was the son of an old aristocratic house, of which he never denied his descent. He was, in fact, proud of it, and always showed a marked aversion toward democracy. Of course, Plato distinguished between a democracy such as existed then, and a communistic state such as he had in view. In a democracy rich and poor still persisted—the difference of interests still prevailed.

After the death of his teacher, Socrates, Plato traveled, and what is more important for us—Syracuse—to introduce the tyrant of Syracuse—to bring his ideal state into operation. The tyrant, though an admirer of the fine arts, and a protector of philosophers, could not find sufficient time to try the plan. In fact, it is known that he became angry with Plato for disturbing him in the pursuit of his earthly pleasures, and the result was that Plato moved abruptly from Syracuse without bidding his benefactor farewell. On his return to Athens, Plato finished his Republic. In his political he seeks to ascertain what the best constitution of a state and of a society is. He is convinced that the prevailing one is bad. Private ownership, the basis of the prevailing constitution, leads to a great contrast between rich and poor, and finally to the decay of the state. "If rich and rich," says he, "are honoured, then virtue and the good are less honoured."

The main object of Plato is to free office holders or guardians from all economic or class interests. His motive is to build up an incorruptible government, independent of material interests. His governors do not produce directly. They own no property. They are provided for by the working-class, and it is these provisions that they share in common. Hence this system may be properly called a communism of consumption or enjoyment. To be consistent throughout Plato advocates communism of women and children. The abolition of private property meant also the abolition of the monogamous system of marriage, since woman was then, as she is still considered to-day, by most men, a mere chattel, a sort of possession. Plato, despite his originality and independent spirit, regarded woman as part and parcel of man's property, and so it should not surprise us to see him advocate the community of women along with the community of goods. He speaks in one place "of possession and use of woman."

R. V. C. NOTES.

Royal Victoria College students who were engaged in work of various kinds during the summer vacation are invited to send in to Miss Hurlbatt, this week, particulars in writing of their occupations, giving the nature of the work, the number of weeks given to it, particulars as to remuneration if any, etc.

It is thought that it will be of interest to have this information collected and on record in the College.

A meeting of the Menorah Society was held on Tuesday, December 18, at 4.15 p.m., in Room 2 of the R. V. C. Miss Ruth Salomon read a paper on "New Russia and the Jews." General discussion followed.

ed. Such a state is not one, but two; the one consists of the poor, the other of the rich; both live in it, and the one thinks of harming the other." But note an important difference between Plato and the modern socialist. The latter bases all his hopes upon the working class; they alone can achieve the transformation from the individually owned machinery in the modern socialist speaks of the emancipation of one class only—the working class—as you will hear later. The socialist considers the wage-workers as the only useful members of capitalist society. It is not so with Plato. Consider his definition of the workers: "There is another class," says he, "of operatives, consisting of those whose mental qualifications do not recommend them as associates, but whose bodily strength is equal to hired labourer." A modern socialist will not speak in this manner of the modern proletarian, for he considers him as the intelligent founder of a new social system. The finest of intellects of modern times, Jean Jaures, August Bebel, Karl Liebknecht, and Maxim Gorki, all look upon the modern proletarian as a fit associate, as a proper intellectual companion, that should be kept in mind, however, that the worker in Plato's time had not the opportunities of educating himself, and secondly, it should be remembered that labour occupied a degraded position, owing to the institution of slavery.

Elsewhere Plato compares the poor to drones, a comparison which shows us clearly the difference between the ancient and the modern proletarians. The free non-owners then belonged to what is analogous to our shemement. Then the proletarian lived of society; now the proletarian lived by exploiting the rich; now the rich live by exploiting the proletarian.

Plato's Constitution.

But let us now see what constitution Plato proposes. It is at any rate one along communistic lines; but he does not abolish class distinctions. Plato's citizens are divided into classes according to their capacity and ability. At the bottom we have the great mass of workers, representing the various crafts, the farmers and the tradesmen; next come the soldiers or armed defenders of the state, and uppermost stand the guardians or regents of the state.

This division into classes is quite consistent with the mode of production then prevailing. Wealth was not produced by collective or social labour, but by individual handicraftsmen. Under such industrial conditions the productivity of a state depends on the highest efficiency of the individual, not as to-day, on the highest efficiency of the machine. The cobbler, therefore, or the tailor, or the blacksmith, requires years of apprenticeship, and years of experience, owing to the fact that he produces the whole of the product. Plato's object is that the state should first find out what a man is best fitted for, and then to put him exclusively for this chosen task. Not all men are born with equal mental capacities, but each one is fit to perform some function. Let the individual perfect himself in the performance of that function. Hence the cobbler should remain, and not meddle with politics, or any other business; the soldier should remain soldier, and do nothing else, and the guardian or regent of the state should govern, and do nothing else. The three classes should be sharply divided from one another for fear that one would influence the other. And in order to make this separation complete he assigns to the regents of the state a fortified home at some remote spot, away from the workers.

The main object of Plato is to free office holders or guardians from all economic or class interests. His motive is to build up an incorruptible government, independent of material interests. His governors do not produce directly. They own no property. They are provided for by the working-class, and it is these provisions that they share in common. Hence this system may be properly called a communism of consumption or enjoyment. To be consistent throughout Plato advocates communism of women and children. The abolition of private property meant also the abolition of the monogamous system of marriage, since woman was then, as she is still considered to-day, by most men, a mere chattel, a sort of possession. Plato, despite his originality and independent spirit, regarded woman as part and parcel of man's property, and so it should not surprise us to see him advocate the community of women along with the community of goods. He speaks in one place "of possession and use of woman."

(Continued on Page 3.)

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

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The length of the course is three years in three terms of 12 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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NOTICES

METALLURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Montreal Metallurgical Association will be held to-night at 8.15 p.m. in the Chemistry Building, and will be devoted to a discussion on "What happens in the Steel Furnace." The discussion will be introduced by a series of lantern slides illustrating the various operations of steel making. All students and others are invited to attend.

GLEE CLUB EXECUTIVE.

Members of the executive of the Glee Club are notified that the proofs of the group picture for the Annual are in the possession of Mr. Scott, at the Physics Building. Members are asked to inspect them as soon as possible, so that the desired number of copies can be made immediately.

STOLEN.

I congratulate the man who took my overcoat on the afternoon of the 18th inst. from Arts Faculty Hall, because it was a brand new overcoat, worth \$35; but I would ask him to give me back the letters and the key he found in the pockets of the overcoat. I do not ask him to return me the overcoat, because I do not expect there is any conscience in him. —E. TARTAK.

ATTENTION, JUNIORS!

The Arts 1918 Theatre Party and Dinner will be held to-night. The members will meet at 8 p.m. at the Union. Be on time. Wear your class pin. Bring your little red hat.

REPORT ISSUED.

It is impossible yet to make a comprehensive estimate of the results of the food service pledge card campaign throughout Canada, but much interesting and enlightening material is contained in the interim report issued by Mrs. Eleanor Gurnett, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary to the Organization of Resources Committee, which conducted the pledge card campaign for the Food Controller in the Province of Ontario.

Thousands of pledge cards have been returned from various parts of the Province duly signed, and Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Belleville, Guelph, Barrie, Peterborough, Woodstock, Kingston, St. Catharines, Port Arthur, Fort William and a large number of smaller places have still to be heard from. It is felt that on the whole the campaign has been a great success. It has had a stimulating effect on the housewives in calling their attention to the food situation, and in making them consider the nutritive value of food as never before. To some it has come as a revelation that they could depart from their daily menus in which beef, bacon and wheat figured largely, and use substitutes not only quite as nourishing but, in many cases, more so.

Where the personal touch entered into the canvass, success was immediate, but where the pledge cards were left at the door of a home without any explanation, the results were negligible. It is held that the value of the campaign lies in the fact the women of the Province, even those who refused to sign the food service pledge are, nevertheless, conserving food because the gravity of the world situation has been brought to their attention. Many gratifying letters have been received from rural districts, the school teachers being particularly active. Splendid enthusiasm was evinced by the women of Barrie. Out of 1,200 cards sent out, 1,000 were returned signed. In Oakville, the refusals were almost nil. Only 50 refusals are credited to Newmarket, while 200 cards were signed from Port Credit, with only 10 refusals. Napanea's record was also excellent. The same is true of Orillia and Niagara Falls. The canvass at Galt was very thorough, in spite of the opposition of one class of the women, 1,200 cards being signed. Similar success was evidenced in the returns from Niagara Falls, Penetang, Renfrew, Windsor, Cobourg, Cobalt and Kenora and Toronto. Every day gives fresh evidence that women of Canada are awakening to what the food shortage means, and many of those who found fault at first have experienced a change of heart, and are now sending for food service pledge cards.

"Apart from the last result which could be tabulated the lasting result of the campaign must be regarded as educational. To have created so much discussion in such a short time even when some of it was critical was a real achievement," Mrs. Gurnett states in concluding her report.

The opening engagements in the ranks of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association proved two things conclusively: that Princeton has one of the strongest and best balanced teams ever developed by a college; second, that C. C. N. Y. may be eliminated as a possible factor in the season's activities. For the rest, the anticipated estimates of the Columbia and Pennsylvania squads could not be made with any degree of accuracy. The representatives of both colleges were able to take the measure of their C. C. N. Y. rivals so easily that they did not have to extend themselves, and the performances offer no criterion of what they will do under pressure. Judging on form, nevertheless, the Tiger swimmers seem to be pointed straight at the championship unless Yale proves an unexpected obstacle in the path.

Michigan: A legal advisory board for students subject to call in the draft has been formed at Ann Arbor. Aid will be given in filling out the questionnaires which the government is to send out, inasmuch as there are some matters which will be difficult for students to understand but which a lawyer can explain.

Colgate: Gillo, who will be remembered for the manner in which he tore up the Illinois line when Colgate played the Orange and Blue here in 1916, has been elected to captain the 1918 eleven. He has done consistent work for the Maroons for three seasons, and is the popular choice for the position, as well as the choice of his team-mates.

Wisconsin: President Van Hise, in a recent address to the students at Madison, urged upon the men, especially in the upper classes, the necessity for remaining in college and completing their respective courses rather than enlisting because they do not feel that they want to await the action of the draft. He declared that young men are performing a highly patriotic service, an indispensable service to the nation in remaining in college, and completing their education.

SOCIALISM WAS DISCUSSED BY MCGILL CLUB. (Continued from Page 2.)

To sum up Plato's communism: His chief motive is to have regents of a state who can act independently of material interests. Hence the class that is to govern should not come under the influence of the industrial and trading classes. (1) The class of workers have nothing to do with politics; their function shall be to work as efficiently as possible in order to sustain themselves and the other two classes. As an additional fact, let me say that though the private ownership is to be abolished among the governing class, it may still continue to exist among the industrial classes. This is quite consistent with the individual mode of production then prevailing when the machinery consisted of mere hand-tools of a very primitive kind.

(3) The communism is one of enjoyment, and to be conformed to only among the soldiers and regents. The Utopia of Plato was very one-sided and highly aristocratic. Its fate was that of other systems which have sought to improve human relations without first considering the historic development of things. Such men as Plato, with all due respect to their genius, are lacking in the historic perspective. They do not seem to realize that organized society is a mere arbitrary invention of men, but a logical and definite outgrowth of historic development. One might as well try to make the earth stand still as to arbitrarily stay the march of social evolution. The system of Plato could not succeed because it was no more than a plan based upon human reason, a plan which, according to its author, required for its execution some great and influential individual. Given the plan and the great individual, all else may be ignored. This is the mistake that all Utopians make, and can probably be traced back to man's first poor attempt to explain natural and social phenomena by means of the ancestor or great man fable; this view found its acme in the works of a Carlyle, who was inclined to ascribe almost all progress to the efforts of great individuals. Indeed, a professor of history holding a like view, but recently remarked to me that if not for the fact that Charles V. was kept busy by the Turks, and consequently unable to cope with Luther—the Reformation could never have succeeded. As if great movements can be annulled by individuals! It is the mistake which the Utopians made in appealing to individuals or to the reason of man.

(To be Concluded.)

SCISSORED SENTIMENT.

Drake: A service flag containing 303 stars will fly from a flagpole on the campus at Drake within the next few days.

Kansas: A Senior "stew," designed along the lines of new and original entertainment for University students, is to be given before the holidays. The only information given out so far is that it will be a dateless affair.

Minnesota: A "manless" dance given last week proved such a success that another party of the same nature is scheduled for this Friday. A war shortage of parlor snakes is apparently not such a hardship after all.

Yale: A "Y" was voted each member of the relay swimming team which recently broke the world's record for the 200 yard relay in the meet with Columbia. As a major letter cannot be awarded members of the swimming team, special action by the athletic board of control was necessary.

Pennsylvania: The honour system resolution, under discussion for several weeks at Pennsylvania, was approved at a meeting of the undergraduates. All that is needed now to put the system into use is the approval of the faculty, which there is every reason to believe will be forthcoming.

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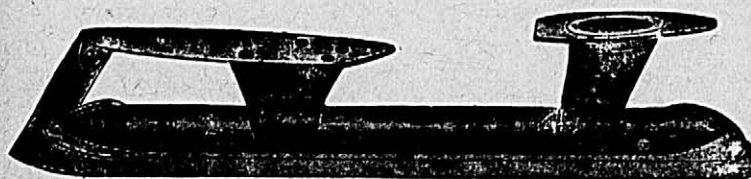
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JEST TALK

—By Jello

MUTUAL BENEFITS.
Frosh: I'm going to live in a better neighbourhood hereafter.
Soph: Ah! So am I.
Frosh: Then you are going to move, too?
Soph: No; I'm going to stay right here.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.
He watched a schooner "hug the shore."
But saw not when she won it; Just then it pleased his fancy more To hug the girl upon it.
And while the wavelets "kissed the beach," The hint he wasn't missing.
For nothing can old ocean teach A youth, concerning kissing.

NOT UNUSUAL.
First Lieutenant: I hear that Miss Spruce sent you a characteristic farewell present.
Second Lieutenant: She did. It was a silver desk set exactly like herself; rather handsome, very heavy, and utterly useless.

GOOD ILLUSTRATION.
Little Willie—Pa, what's a redundancy of expression?
Pa—Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as "wealthy plumber," "poor poet," etc.

"I despise a hypocrite."
"So do I."
"Now take Jackson, for example; he's the biggest hypocrite on earth."
"But you appear to be his best friend."
"Oh, yes, I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."

My ink eraser's worn quite through, From rubbing out mistakes Which, spite of all that I can do, My fool typewriter makes, For when I try to make an "a" (One has to write a few) In some quite dark and devious way I spell it with a "q" Qnd that, as you can plainly see, Is likely to embroil me.

A SINISTER DISCOVERY.
"This watch will last a lifetime," remarked the jeweller, as he handed it to a customer.
"Nonsense," returned the other. "Can't I see for myself that its hours are numbered?"

HER ANNUAL (?) PICTURE.
"I don't know whether I like these pictures or not," said the Junior. "They seem rather indistinct."
"But you must remember, Miss," said the wily photographer, "that your face is not at all plain."

IN FIRST CITY LEAGUE GAME.
(Continued from Page 1.)

child stops Brisebois, but loses to Limoges. Limoges rushes, and sends in a wicked shot, Dooner making a fine save. Anderson relieves and passes to Rothschild, who shoots, but Langevin saves. Sanson secures, and is checked by Rothschild, the latter passing to Rooney, whose rush is checked by Sanson. Sanson again rushes and loses to Beach, who rushes only to lose to Boiselle. Boiselle carries the puck and shoots, but fails to pass Dooner. Godel secures, but is checked by Anderson, who passes to Beach. Beach rushes, and passes to Rooney, who is stopped by Limoges. The latter then rushes, but Anderson takes the puck from him and rushes, losing to Brunet. Brunet's rush is checked by Rothschild, who rushes and passes to Beach. Beach loses and secures the puck again, only to lose it once more to Limoges, who shoots. Dooner again makes an excellent save. Rothschild secures and loses to Godel, who loses to Anderson; Anderson rushes and passes to Rooney, who is checked by Limoges. Anderson again secures, rushes and shoots, but fails to score. Robillard gets the puck, but loses to Godel, who rushes and is checked. Sanson secures and rushes, giving Dooner a hard shot, which the latter stops. Cully rushes and passes off-side to Robillard. Brunet gets the puck after the face, and is checked by Rothschild, who rushes and loses to Limoges. Limoges passes to Brunet. The gong sounds with the score 3-0 in favour of McGill.

It would be hard to pick out the stars for McGill in this game, for all the men, regulars and substitutes alike, played their very best, and put up a splendid exhibition. Behan, as usual, played a stellar game, but through his injury was not on the ice long. Anderson and Gallery showed up well, each notching a goal. "Pat" Rooney, in the second period, put in some fine work, and saved the situation several times. Cully, Whitcomb, and, during the short time he spent in the game, Hughes, all played well on the defence, Cully in particular making some good rushes. Beach, McGillis, Rothschild and Robillard were all used and worked hard to good effect. McGill is certainly lucky in having such a first rate line-up of "subs" as they have proved themselves to be. The work of Dooner in goal, deserves special mention, as he saved many shots which looked like sure scores, particularly in the last period. His clearing was a big improvement over that of Saturday's game, and his consistency in stopping kept the Nationals from breaking into the scoring list.

The line-up was as follows:

National.	Goal.	McGill.	
Langevin	Dooner	Defence.	
A. Brunet	Hughes	Dandurand	Cully
Centre.		Limoges	Behan
Right Wing.		Brisebois	Anderson
Left Wing.		Lavallee	Gallery
Spares.		Sanson	Whitcomb
Boiselle	Bea-	Godel	Rooney
Bleau	Rothschild	Bleau	McGillis
Robillard		Officials: Referees—Harry Hyland and Jimmie Baker.	
Time-keeper—Dr. C. Conroy.		Goal Judges—J. J. McCaffery and H. S. Carr, Shamrocks.	

The Way the Goals were Scored.

First Period.

1—McGill....Behan

2—McGill....Anderson

Second Period.

3—McGill....Gallery

The first game, between Loyola and Shamrocks, was won by the former by a score of 7-3. The Shamrocks outclassed their opponents in the first period, when the score stood 2 to 1 in their favour, but Loyola came back strong and taking advantage of their adversaries' weariness, ran up a big score.

The line-up follows:

Loyola.	Goal.	Shamrocks.	
Scott	Baridon	Defence.	
Loneragan	Shibley	Courchesne	Mevill
Centre.		Mowatt	Russell
Right Wing.		Magee	King
Left Wing.		Slater	Brown
Spares.		N. Timmins	McCallum
O'Halloran	J. Arnold	Trihey	E. Arnold
Walsh	Davison	Clement	Allan
McDonald	Hardy		

First Period.

1—Shamrock....Russell

2—Loyola....Slater

3—Shamrock....Allan

Second Period.

4—Loyola....Loneragan

5—Loyola....Loneragan

6—Loyola....Loneragan

7—Shamrock....King

8—Loyola....Slater

9—Loyola....Slater

10—Loyola....Loneragan

Penalties: Loneragan and Magee, 3 min.

In the second game, which was featured by very rough play, Laval beat out Vickers by a score of 3-2. The Vickers team spoiled their chances of

Victory by the rough work they indulged in, as their best players spent most of the time on the penalty bench.

The line-up follows:

Can. Vickers.	Goal.	Laval.	
Seguin	Chabot	Defence.	
Lahue	Courchesne	Brunet	Gauvermont
Centre.		Tannahill	Laurendeau
Right Wing.		Baker	Dufresne
Left Wing.		Roche	Masson
Spares.		Ryan	Genest
Arcand	R. Courchesne	Berry	Gauthier
Dineen	Desbiens	Furlong.	
Hoosie.			

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Donahue and Stewart.
Lew Madden and Co.
Abbott and White.
Helen Vincent.
Robert Dumont Trio.

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BUD and NELLIE HEIM,
Rural Funsters.
THE UNIVERSITY FOUR,
REGAL and MACK.
MARSHALL and WELTON.
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